

THE COMMONWEALTH.

FRANKFORT.

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FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1860.

Religious Notice.

Rev. D. P. Young, of Georgetown, will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in this city, this evening at half past 7 o'clock.

The editor of the Paducah Herald says that Douglas can't possibly get the nomination at Charleston, and as the editor says he has studied the matter very carefully and thinks he knows all about it, we suppose that the friends of the Little Giant had as well cease their struggles at once. Nay, so strong is the editor in his belief, that although he isn't probably willing to bet on it, (being, as every one knows, of a religious turn of mind,) he is even willing to let the Northern Democrats do all the voting, confident that they will not force the nomination of a man who is obnoxious to the South, without whose assistance no Democrat can be elected Douglas may not be nominated, but the Northern Democracy understand their Southern brethren too well to decline nominating him because of any apprehension on their part that the Southern Democracy would not support him. Certainly the Northern Democracy would not unnecessarily force upon the party a man who is obnoxious to the South; but if they believe, as many wise heads than ours do, that Douglas is the only man who can carry a sufficient number of Northern electoral votes together with the South to elect him, they will nominate him, and our word for it the Southern Democracy will support him if he is nominated.

And just here let us say a word to the editor of the Herald. You profess to object to Douglas on account of his advocacy of the doctrine of squatter-sovereignty. But a few years ago Mr. Guthrie, your favorite candidate for the nomination, broadly advocated the same doctrine and has not since recanted. How is it, then, that you support Mr. Guthrie while his detestable opinions on this subject remain unrecanted? Until our contemporary condescends to explain this matter, we will be compelled to believe that he is insincere in the causes which he assigns for his bitter hostility to the Senator from Illinois.

FREE NEGROES.—We publish, in another column, by request, the act passed by the last Legislature, entitled, "An act concerning free negroes, mulattoes, and emancipation." It is certainly due to the free negroes of the State that they should know the ground which they occupy, and we willingly comply with the request of several friends by publishing the law, that its provisions may thereby become generally known to all concerned. It will be seen that some of its features are very stringent, and it will be well for those whose interests and rights it affects to become acquainted with everything contained in this law.

We suggest that the papers published in Kentucky publish the law, that general information may be had of the law in the State.

PRESBYTERY OF WEST LEXINGTON.—This body, consisting of some thirty-five or forty ministers and elders, assembled in the Presbyterian Church in this city, on Wednesday evening last, at half past 7 o'clock. An able discourse was delivered by the Rev. J. J. BURLOCK, D. D.; after which Presbytery was regularly opened with prayer by the Rev. B. T. LACY, the Moderator. The Rev. R. DOUGLAS was chosen Moderator, and the Rev. L. B. BLANTZ, Temporary Clerk. Rev. S. YERGEN, D. D., and J. N. WEST were elected delegates to the General Assembly, and Rev. R. J. BRECKINRIDGE, D. D., and CHARLES NICHOLS, alternates. The members of this body are noted for their piety and devotion to the cause of religion, and we hope that the business they transact may result in great good, and redound to the honor and glory of God. The next meeting of Presbytery will be held at Union Church, in Clarke county, on the 11th Wednesday in September, at 11 o'clock, A. M.

IS IT TRUE?—The New York Express pertinently enquires whether it is true that there can be no party in America where there are no flesh pots to hanker after or hang upon—that to found a party upon the hallowed platform of preserving the Union and upholding the supremacy of the laws, is to attempt a thing or do an act with which the public mind has become satiated? Is it true that there is really no warm hearted enthusiasm left for the Union and the laws—and that there are mere common places and no solid and solemn facts? The politicians, stimulated by the spoils, try to make us think so, and it is for the true and patriotic men of the country to answer whether they are facts or not.

LARGE PREMIUM.—At the next Fair of the St. Louis Agricultural and Mechanical Association there will be awarded a "citizens' premium" of fifteen hundred dollars for the best stallion. This splendid premium will draw to St. Louis, on that occasion, the finest display of stallions ever witnessed on the Western Continent. We hope that Kentucky will be well represented.

The Postmaster General has established the following postoffices in this State, during the week ending March 17, 1860, inclusive: Edmondsville, Barren county; King Hill, Breckinridge county; Readyville, Butler county; Laid Station, Harrison county; Pleasant Home, Owen county; Rich Pond Grove, Warren county.

T. B. SANDFORD, who was arrested at Concord, by United States officers, under a requisition from a committee of the Senate, has been discharged by the Supreme Court, upon the ground that the Sergeant-at-Arms of the Senate had no right to deputize his authority to other persons. The rendition of the decision called forth demonstrations of applause.

About 7 o'clock on Monday evening Thos. A. Sweet, formerly of Bardonia, Ky., an operator of the Fire Alarm Telegraph in St. Louis, was killed by falling over the balustrade of the steps of the rotunda of the Court House, from the third to the second story, a distance of sixteen feet.

W. M. McCONELL, Esq., of Hickman, Fulton county, is a Democratic candidate for Commonwealth's Attorney in the 1st Judicial District. His opponent, Ed. Crossland, Esq., is also a Democrat.

As a matter of some interest to our readers we publish the subjoined appeal of Capt. C. M. CLAY to the citizens of Madison county. We are loath to believe that there exists any intention on the part of the citizens of that county to take the life of their Republican neighbor, to destroy his property or to molest him in any manner. Mr. Clay is a man of ardent temperament and we are convinced has exaggerated his danger in his own mind. We cannot help but regard the publication of this appeal as at once unnecessary and unfortunate; unfortunately because there are expressions in it which might be construed as threats, and used to exasperate a community who have already permitted their passions to tempt them to lawlessness. We like not the tone of the article, but perhaps it is not different in any important respect from that which would be assumed by any warm tempered and brave man who conscientiously believed that his life and liberty had been threatened. We trust that events will prove that Mr. Clay is mistaken. Surely the conservative citizens of Madison county will not permit him to be molested, illegally, as long as he does not violate the laws or the Constitution.

C. M. CLAY'S Appeal.

FELLOW-CITIZENS OF MADISON COUNTY: Learning from a reliable source that the Revolutionary Committee of Madison county are about to meet in Richmond on next Monday, to take into consideration who are to be proscribed, and having understood that I only escaped their grasp, and that I am again to be considered on Monday, I avail myself of this means of making my protest and declaring my feelings. I greatly prefer to meet my accusers face to face, and make my own defense; but, as friends have insisted on my avoiding any pretense for a conflict, I yield to their wishes, and make this written appeal. In the first place, I, as a free citizen of a constitutional Commonwealth, most solemnly protest against the power on earth but the legal and regular constituted authorities of my country to decide in any manner upon my life, liberty, or property. I regard, all impartial men will regard, him as the worst enemy of true liberty who acquiesces in any usurpation, on the part of any man or set of men, of the sovereign power of the State. If every man in Madison was so animated by the conviction, it would be the less an overbrow of the constitution; which can be annulled, set aside, changed, or destroyed with impunity only by the legal representatives of the people in convention assembled. But, according to the known facts, but about a fourth of the county signed the papers protesting against the doctrine and action of the "Radical Abolitionists." Rev. John G. Fee and others. And it is well known that a very large number of those signing that paper were and are actively opposed to any such legal proceedings against those unhappy men, women, and children. So that the committee have not the show of authority, in this case, of the county having absolutely refused, and thus, in the estimation of the part of the movers, to sanction the usurpation. But, waiving all these considerations, I do not feel at all bound to you on the merits of my cause. If it was a crime to resist the will and action of this revolutionary movement, I have not done enough, except by the high moral power of an earnest protest, refusing to join by force or arms in a common defense with criminals. My reasons for this are these: I regard the radical doctrines that "there is no law for slavery" as revolutionary.

To deny the potency of the Constitution and the laws is to set up an independent government in opposition to the existing government and laws; the two necessary conditions of a physical conflict. And whilst I am opposed to slavery on all possible grounds, my love and respect for my constitution and my country override all other political considerations. My theory is, that slavery is a creature of law, and the subject of support, modification, increase, or destruction, by any other policy, and to be reached in the same way only; by moral suasion, by speech, by the press, by the laws, and by the constitution. That so long as it constitutes property, by laws that the laws must be respected and enforced in good faith. That the majority have the right to change the laws, and to change them as they see fit; because we know of no other or better way of promoting the ends of government, the safety and happiness of the whole of the governed. That if the slaveholders thus rule we will acquiesce, and if we thus rule they will also acquiesce. And therefore the Republicans in Kentucky have been, and are, and have steadily denounced, all illegal interference with slaves, from at home or abroad; they have given no countenance to the escape of slaves, to insubordination, or to servile insurrection. Hence, on the 4th of July, 1856, at the State Lick Springs, in this county, when the Rev. John G. Fee advocated the doctrine of the Radical Abolitionists, I denounced it from the stump. He was corresponding secretary of the Central Republican Club; at our first meeting in Richmond, he was displaced, and a Republican elected in his stead. When he was mobbed in several places, when his co-laborer, Rev. James S. Davis, asked my aid in leading Mr. Fee, I addressed a letter, dated October 18, 1857, declining to identify myself in any way with Mr. Fee's course of action. These letters were first published in the Washington Republic in the face of the world, and were republished in the Louisville Journal and other Kentucky papers.

Again, when the movement was made against the Rev. L. Leach, the same neutral ground in letters addressed to the Richmond Messenger, and to the Cincinnati papers, one only of which was published in the Cincinnati Commercial, dated White Hall, Ky., December 28, 1859, but which I know not by what means failed to reach Judge Field until the Monday following; and, the exiles being gone, I went into the Messenger office and took it up, as the occasion for its publication had passed. Again, when I heard that J. G. Fee, one of the exiles, had returned, I went on Friday last to the house of Alexander M. Williams, where we talked the matter over, and we coincided in opinion, as we always had done, that our friends should separate their fortunes altogether from those of the exiles. On Saturday, with John H. Rawlinson, I went to Berea, and there used all my influence to persuade all Republican friends not to identify themselves at all in any manner with Fee, but to ask him to sell his mill and move from the State, as his presence would be a continual source of discontent and might possibly involve the Republicans in a conflict, when innocent men might be killed. I stayed all night with William Smith, where the same views were uttered and concurred in. I returned again through Berea, enforced with a parting word the same advice, and was leaving the house, when Mr. Hanson introduced, I stopped, and Mr. Rawlinson introduced him to me. He asked me what I would speak frankly to me. I replied that I would speak frankly to him; that I was, as he well knew, opposed to his political principles, and could not stand by him in any way, but that my personal feelings were kind towards him. I had not talked with the confidence, and that the feeling of bitterness against him was greater than ever on account of his return; I was told; and I hoped that he would leave the State for his own safety, as well as to avoid the possible fight between my friends and the committee, because of his presence. Here he remarked that he found no fault with me; that every one must stand on their own convictions; and that "every dog has his day."

Taking leave of him I went to Lexington, where I stayed all night with Whitte Moody. Whilst there, Messrs. Broadbent and Newland came in to see me, when I expressed the same views. I sent to Geo. W. Maupin, an old hunting companion, to spend the night with us, and to have a friendly talk about the whole matter, as I knew he was one of the committee, and had acted the part of a peace maker when Tony was attacked in the first raid to Berea, as I was told. I then explained to Mr. Maupin, in the presence of Mr. St. Newland and Whitte Moody, my whole position, as he had not read my Frankfort speech. I told him that he was one of a Revolutionary Committee; that I should not interfere with their action if they confined themselves to the expulsion of the "Radicals," but that if the committee attacked the Republicans on account of principle, that we would defend ourselves to the last; and that in such a case we would shoot him, Reuben Monday, Terrill, or any other one of the committee who aided and abetted any assassination of any one of my party. That I was for peace; that I told our friends at Berea that we would stand in defense of Hanson, would do so at our own risk; and we would not stand by him, but that if they attacked themselves of Hanson, and were attacked in their own right, that we would make a common cause, we would take to the woods and defend ourselves to the death.

This men of Madison, is my whole connection with the Radicals at Berea; all the time against their doctrines; all the time for the peace and safety of the community. On Monday night I stayed with my sister Smith. On Tuesday hearing that the excitement was mostly against me, and that I was thought to have dictated the letter of Hanson to Judge Field with a view to bring about a war, I thought my remarks at the Court-house to clear the matter up, and to make it plain to the people, the falsehood of the whole allegation is apparent when you will see by the letter to Judge Field that it is dated on the 13th inst.—two weeks ago—when I had neither seen nor known Hanson, nor been at Berea since my Northern tour, and therefore could not possibly have had any intercourse with him. Now it turns out as I expected, from what Newland says in Richmond last Wednesday, in the presence of G. W. Maupin and others—that the Republicans had nothing to do with Hanson—were for peace—and fought in their own defense. The Republicans of Berea say that their houses were ransacked, and I give you a copy of a letter written to me by Messrs. Haley & Bland, by H. Rawlings, can be seen by calling upon me.

Berea, in the evening, March 30, 1860.—My friend C. M. Clay, I am glad to hear of you stating the facts concerning the fight in the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West.—The committee went to his house on the hunt of Hanson. West is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused West and his daughter, and they saw West with no view of seeing any of them. We met them, and I begged for peace, and did all I could to obtain it. I intended to take your good advice.

FRANK BLAND & GREEN HALEY.

Here, men of Madison, are some of the facts, but not all the facts; the language to you stating the facts concerning the fight in the first place, it was not brought about over Hanson, but over the treatment to George West.—The committee went to his house on the hunt of Hanson. West is in the last stage of consumption, and told his daughter to shut the door; and they broke the door down, and they cuffed and abused West and his daughter, and they saw West with no view of seeing any of them. We met them, and I begged for peace, and did all I could to obtain it. I intended to take your good advice.

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You may drive these men into the mountains; you may burn their houses; you may hunt them down like wild beasts, till the last one falls by superior force; but their cause is the cause of human nature. Their martyrdom will be the light of the fires of civil war, which will pervade the Union and be extinguished only by the downfall of one or the other of those great powers, liberty or slavery, forever! Men of Madison, I stand by those men—I stand by the Constitution and the laws of my native State—I stand by the Republican party, every member of which is a free citizen of the United States, and I stand by the liberties which I inherited from our fathers, and which my own blood has, from the signing of the Revolution of 1776 to this hour, in every battle field, been ready to defend. I stand, in a word, on my Frankfort speech of the 1st of January, 1860, which I desire to place before you, and stand as the ground of my faith and of my action. I shall in no way whatever recognize or submit to any Revolutionary Committee. At any country's call I have freely risked my life in her defense; two years in exile from my home and family; nine months in a foreign prison; ready at all times to sacrifice money, health, and even life itself, I have brought back an unsullied name to the place of my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of our State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fail, I trust I shall fall in vain; and it will be enough for all my long cherished faith, my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of our State. You may be strong enough to overpower me; you cannot drive me from the duty which I owe to myself, to my friends, and to my country. If I fail, I trust I shall fall in vain; and it will be enough for all my long cherished faith, my birth, and which you were not the last to welcome as part of the common glory of our State.

WHITE HALL, KY., Saturday, March 31, 1860.

GREAT RACE AT NEW ORLEANS.—A Kentucky Horse the Winner.—For the Crescent Post Stake, two mile heats, on Monday last, over the Metairie Course, New Orleans, there were three entries. Planet, by Revenue, Daniel Boone, by Lexington, and Sigma, by Epiloon. Planet is the celebrated Virginia horse belonging to the Messrs. Dowsett, that has won every race that he ever started for from one to four miles, and that was regarded by his friends as invincible. In this race, however, he was beaten by Daniel Boone in two straight heats, in the extraordinary time of 3:38 $\frac{1}{2}$ —3:36 $\frac{1}{2}$ —the best consecutive heats, that distance, ever run in America.—Sigma was distanced the second heat.

Daniel Boone, the winner of the race, was bred by John M. Clay, Esq., of Fayette county, he is by Lexington out of a Glencoe mare, and was sold by Mr. Clay, last winter, to Mr. Cottrell, of Mobile, for \$3,000. This race places him among the best race horses in the United States.

Gov. Packer of Pennsylvania closes his veto of the bill to appoint Police Commissioners for the city of Philadelphia with the following sentence:

I would not willingly interpose objections to any measure calculated to promote the cause of order and good government in the metropolis of our Commonwealth, but I consider myself in the discharge of a very plain duty in withholding my sanction from a bill which so manifestly deprives the people, in my opinion, so unnecessarily of their public agents, to whom the exercise of the high powers proposed by this bill is to be committed.

Governor Packer would not be received as good Democratic authority by our Kentucky Legislators who passed the Louisville Police bill. What is Democratic in Pennsylvania would not do for Kentucky Democrats.

LOSS OF A STEAMER AND ALL ON BOARD.—The steamer Nimrod, sailing between Liverpool and Cork, was lost, with all on board, some time in March. The unfortunate vessel was seen, about 8 o'clock, A. M., between the South Bishop and Ramsey Island, driven before the gale, and all appearances under no command. About thirty persons were seen on board, including six soldiers, one female with four little children, which were seen clinging to her when last observed. An attempt was made to throw a rope from shore, but without avail, as the sea was running too high. All on board disappeared with the vessel.

A TRACT of Land of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky River, 2 miles from Frankfort, and 4 miles from the Owen turnpike. Finely timbered, well watered, and the soil excellent. Twenty-five acres cleared, the improvements in excellent condition. For particulars refer to PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., or ALBERT BACON.

Law and Lawyers.

The House of Representatives of the United States several years since adopted as one of its rules that no member should speak more than one hour upon any question that came before it. An amendment was offered to abolish the hour rule, which produced a debate in which Mr. ERNSTER, of Tennessee, participated. We append an extract from his speech, in which he expresses an unfavorable opinion of the modern innovations on the practice of the law, revision of Statutes, and Codes of Practice:

Now, I say to my friend from Ohio, (Mr. VALLEY), that I am willing to abolish the hour rule. I think the abolition will do great good in more respects than one. In its operation it is not unlike the law reform, the revised codes of many of the States. Many years ago, when the science of special pleading was in favor, a practitioner had to learn something of Chitty, but he could be a successful lawyer. Then he was forced to be a lawyer, and he was reduced to any one of the name of lawyer. The science of special pleading was a terror to lay students and fools. A remedy must be provided. Being unemployed in the courts, a great many of these bad, briefless lawyers, got into the Legislatures of the several States, and, remembering their former sufferings and trials, they concluded they would reform the practice, codify the laws, and simplify matters they never understood. In plain English, they concluded to adopt a series of legislative enactments, which, when fairly translated, meant simply this: a system of laws by which a very bad lawyer could be made a good one. In all the States where revised codes and simplified practice have been adopted, that lawyers are, in most cases, doing better than a revised edition of a mean constable. (Renewed laughter.) So I think this hour rule in its effect upon legitimate defense.

Mr. Chairman, memory is not an attribute of reason. Some men who have no sense when they have the faculty of committing to memory very many things, which other people have first said. A member who is a little classical in his attainments, who does not get flustered about in his room, surrounded by the writings of great men, may, with the aid of a good memory, finally gather together very many pretty things—a sort of medley—

"Orient gems at random strung."

He can, I say, store them away until an opportunity is presented, when, for an hour, like one of those traveling showmen we all remember to have seen, he amuses us by pulling out of his literary month long string of oratorical ribbons, of every hue, color, and description.—Boisterous and protracted laughter.

FIRE.—The Cincinnati Enquirer is informed by a correspondent that the Western Barracks of the Kentucky Military Institute, near Frankfort, were entirely destroyed by fire on Friday night last, together with the Superintendent's house. Thirty-eight cadets have been thus thrown out of quarters, and sustained an aggregate loss of \$3,000. The buildings are to be immediately replaced.—Exchange.

If the above is true the news has not yet reached Frankfort. The first we heard of the fire was in reading the above paragraph.

If the election were left to the votes of our children, Dr. Bull would certainly be our next President. His Vegetable Worm Destroyer has given him a place in their grateful recollections, from which he will not soon be displaced. Instead of being dosed with nauseous drugs to expel worms, they have only to eat a few candy drops, and the next day they are well again.

GIRLS IN A TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In England the business of operating telegraph wires has been, to a great extent, placed in the hands of girls, who find it a very agreeable employment. The inland department of the Electric Telegraph Company, in London, now employs one hundred young ladies, who receive and transmit the messages from all parts of the United Kingdom. The room is in charge of a matron. The compensation ranges from 10 shillings to 25 shillings, (\$2 50 to \$6 25,) per week.

FIRE IN LOUISVILLE.—On Wednesday night, about 7 o'clock, the extensive drug establishment of Sutcliffe & Prouss, a massive four story building on Main street, just below Third, was discovered on fire, and partially destroyed. The loss by fire and water of Messrs. S. & P. is quite heavy, but to what amount had not been ascertained.

BOWLING GREEN.—The Standard says: The total value of property in Bowling Green is \$1,590,803. The present population is three thousand and two hundred and forty-three, and increasing rapidly. We learn from good authority that seventy buildings will be erected here during the present year.

JOHN BROWN, Jr., son of "Osawatomie" Brown, lectured at Gustavus, Ohio, on the 15th inst., on the "influence of Slavery." His brother, Owen Brown, who was at Harper's Ferry, made some remarks after the lecture.

THE REV. DANIEL NORTH has been found guilty, at Fayetteville, North Carolina, of circulating "Helper's Impending Crisis," and sentenced to imprisonment for one year.

The Rhode Island State elections, as we learn by telegraph, have resulted in favor of the Democrats.

In an affray at Franklin, Indiana, on Wednesday last, a man named A. Woehler, formerly of Indianapolis, was killed by Tom Wright, of Louisville, Ky.

We are authorized to announce HARRY I. TODD as a candidate for Sheriff of Franklin county at the August election, 1860.

MARRIED.—At the house of the bride's mother, in Frankfort, by the Rev. J. B. Tharp, on the 3d inst., Mr. ELI McDONALD, to Miss ELIZABETH EVANS, all of this city.

FOR RENT.—The House and Lot in South Frankfort, belonging to the estate of John Campbell, is offered for sale or rent. For terms, see, apply to W. V. CAMPBELL.

LADIES, COME AND SEE! I would inform my friends and customers that I am receiving a large and well selected stock of

SPRING MILLINERY GOODS of every description, to which I would invite their attention.

BONNETS BLEACHED AND TRIMMED on short notice, and in the newest style.

At Old Stand, St. Clair St., under Attention House. April 4, 1860—3m.

FOR SALE.—A TRACT of Land of about two hundred acres, on the Kentucky River, 2 miles from Frankfort, and 4 miles from the Owen turnpike. Finely timbered, well watered, and the soil excellent. Twenty-five acres cleared, the improvements in excellent condition. For particulars refer to PHILIP SWIGERT, Esq., or ALBERT BACON.

February 27, 1860—4f.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A FAMILY NECESSITY.

The following statement speaks for itself.—(Extract.) "In lifting the kettle from the fire—one hand almost as hot as the other—one hand almost as cold as the other. The Mustang Liniment appeared to extract the pain almost immediately. It healed rapidly and left no scar of account. CHARLES FOSTER, 420 Broad Street, Philadelphia." It is truly a wonderful article. It will cure any case of Swellings, Burns, Stiff Joints, Eruptions or Rheumatism. For Horses, it should never be dispensed with. One Dollar's worth of Mustang Liniment is a valuable horse. It cures Galls, Sprains, Ringbones, Spavins and Founders. Beware of imitations. Sold in all parts of the habitable Globe.

BARNES & PARK, Proprietors, New York.

"THE UNION."

The Address of Rev. JAMES CRAIK, D. D., delivered in the Hall of the House of Representatives, December 19, 1859, is for sale at the Bookstore of SAM. C. BULL, by the single copy or by the hundred copies. February 23, 1860—f.

DISSOLUTION.

The firm of PAGE, GAINES & PAGE, was, on the 23d of January, 1860, dissolved by mutual consent.—T. S. & J. R. Page retaining the Dry Goods and Queensware Establishment, with the notes and accounts of said firm.—Their business will be settled up by said T. S. & J. R. Page—W. A. Gaines retaining the Hardware and Grocery. Both Establishments will be carried on at the same stands, where we will be pleased to serve our old patrons, and as many new ones as can make it to their interest to patronize us.

T. S. & J. R. PAGE, W. A. GAINES, J. Yeoman copy.

A CARD TO THE SUFFERING.

The Rev. WILLIAM COSGROVE, while laboring as a missionary in Japan, was cured of Consumption, when all other means had failed, by a recipe obtained from a learned physician residing in the great city of Jeddo. This recipe has cured great numbers who were suffering from Consumption, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Coughs, and Colds, and the debility and nervous depression caused by these disorders.

Desirous of benefiting others, I will send this recipe, which I have brought home with me, to all who need it, free of charge.

Address, REV. WM. COSGROVE, 230 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, N. Y.

Jan. 16, 1860—3m.

MILLINERY AND FANCY GOODS!!

MRS. F. T. LYONS, Saint Clair Street, Frankfort, Ky., have just received and opened a full and large assortment of Fashionable Fall and Winter Millinery Goods. The new stock embraces Cloaks, Points, Bonnets, Ribbons, Head-dresses, Caps, &c., &c., all of the latest styles and fashions.

Don't send to Louisville or Lexington when you can get what you want equally as elegant and far cheaper at home. Call and see.

MRS. F. T. LYONS.

Also Agents for WHEELER & WILSON'S Unrivalled Sewing Machines.

Oct 14, 1859.

REMOVAL.

R. RUNYAN Has removed his store two doors above his old stand. He is selling his Goods, we are informed, at the lowest possible rate for cash down. Give him a call. We repeat what we said before. Runyan is all right.

Frankfort, Nov. 14, 1859.

H. WHITTINGHAM,

NEWSPAPER & PERIODICAL AGENT, FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.

Continues to furnish American and Foreign Weeklies, Monthlies, and Quaterlies, on the best terms. A large stock of new books received from twenty-four Publishers. Back numbers supplied to complete sets.

November 24, 1859.

LAURETH'S GUARANTEED GARDEN SEEDS.

FRESH SUPPLY OF THE ABOVE WELL KNOWN Garden Seeds just received at

S. C. BULL'S.

NEW GOODS!!

No. 1, St. Clair Street, Frankfort.

Has just received his Spring Importation, comprising a large and well selected stock of

GENTS, BOYS, AND YOUTHS HATS,

Silk, Fur, and Straw. A great variety of styles, and prices low. Also,

LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN'S

Leaving Kid, and Morocco Gaiters, Boots, and Slip Gaiters, Boots, and Oxford Shoes, and

A large and well selected lot of Servants' Hats, and Boots, and Shoes.

A new supply of WALL PAPER now opened.

FRENCH HATS.

A few genuine French Hats, very fine.

BOOKS AND STATIONERY.

Umbrellas and Walking Canes. Call and see for yourselves before purchasing elsewhere. [April 4—f.]

NOTICE!

FARMERS NOTICE OF KENTUCKY.

The Annual Meeting of the Stockholders of the Bank of Kentucky, will be held at their Banking House in this city, on Monday, the 7th of May, next, at 10 o'clock, A. M., at which time Seven Directors for the Principal Bank, and a like number for each of the Branches, will be elected; and the amendment to the charter, passed at the last meeting of the Legislature, will be proposed for the acceptance or rejection of the meeting.

By order of the Board, J. H. TEMPLE, Cashier.

April 4, 1860—3m.

NOTICE.

THE stockholders in the Franklin portion of the Franklin and Georgetown Turnpike, are notified that an election for Directors for the ensuing year will be held at the office of the Circuit Court Clerk, in the city of Frankfort, on Saturday, 7th April, 1860.

March 7, 1860. W. L. CRUTCHER, Pres't.

FOR SALE OR RENT.

THE House and Lot in South Frankfort, belonging to the estate of John Campbell, is offered for sale or rent. For terms, see, apply to W. V. CAMPBELL.

March 28, 1860—f.

HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

The proprietors and manufacturers of HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS can appeal with perfect confidence to physicians and citizens generally of the United States, because the article has attained a reputation heretofore unknown. A few facts upon this point will speak more powerfully than volumes of mere assertion or blazoning puffery. The consumption of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters for the last year amounted to over a half-million bottles, and from its manifest steady increase in times past, it is evident that during the coming year the consumption will reach near one million bottles. This immense amount could never have been sold but for the rare medicinal properties contained in the preparation, and the sensation of the most prominent physicians in the various sections of the country where the article is best known, who not only recommend the Bitters to their patients, but are ready at all times to give testimonials to its efficacy in all cases of stomachic derangements and the diseases resulting therefrom.

This is not a temporary popularity, obtained by extraordinary efforts in the way of trumpeting the qualities of the Bitters, but a solid estimation of an invaluable medicine, which is destined to be as enduring as time itself. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters have proved a Godsend to regions where fever and ague and various other bilious complaints have counted their victims by hundreds. To be able to state confidently that the "Bitters" are a certain cure for the Dyspepsia and like diseases, is to the proprietors a source of unalloyed pleasure. It removes all morbid matter from the stomach, purifies the blood, and imparts renewed vitality to the nervous system, giving it that tone and energy indispensable for the restoration of health. It operates upon the stomach, liver, and other digestive organs, mildly but powerfully, and soon restores them to a condition essential to the healthy discharge of the functions of nature.

Elderly persons may use the Bitters daily as per directions on the bottle, and they will find it a stimulant peculiarly adapted to counteract declining years, as it is pleasant to the palate, invigorating to the stomach, excellent as a tonic, and rejuvenating generally. We have the evidence of thousands of aged men and women who have experienced the benefit of using this preparation while suffering from stomach derangements and general debility; acting under the advice of physicians, they have abandoned all deleterious drugs and fairly tested the merits of this article. A few words to the gentler sex. There are certain periods when their careers are hastening to the verge of their sink under the trial. The relation of mother and child is so absorbingly tender, that the mother, especially if she be young, is apt to forget her own health in her extreme anxiety for her infant. Should the period of maternity arrive during the summer season, the wear of body and mind is generally aggravated. Here, then, is a necessity for a stimulant to recuperate the energies of the system, and enable the mother to bear up under her exhausting trials and responsibilities. Nursing mothers generally prefer the Bitters to all other invigorants that receive the endorsement of physicians, because it is agreeable to the taste as well as certain to give a permanent increase of bodily strength.

All those persons, to whom we have particularly referred above, who suffer from fever and ague, caused by malaria, diarrhoea, dysentery, indigestion, loss of appetite, and all diseases or derangements of the stomach, superannuated invalids, persons of sedentary occupation, and nursing mothers, will consult their own physical welfare by giving to Hostetter's Celebrated Stomach Bitters a trial.

CAUTION.—We caution the public against using any of the many imitations or counterfeits, but ask for HOSTETTER'S CELEBRATED STOMACH BITTERS, and see that each bottle has the words "Dr. J. Hostetter's Stomach Bitters" blown on the side of the bottle, and stamped on the metallic cap covering the cork, and observe that our autograph signature is on the label.

Prepared and sold by HOSTETTER & SMITH, Pittsburgh, Pa., and sold by all druggists, grocers, and dealers generally throughout the United States, South America, and Germany.

For sale by all Druggists in FRANKFORT, Kentucky, 1859-17.

A. STRAUS,
Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer
IN ALL KINDS OF
FURNITURE & CHAIRS,
NO. 71 WEST FIFTH STREET,
(BETWEEN WALNUT AND VINE STREETS.)
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Keeps constantly on hand a large stock of well made Furniture of all kinds at the lowest prices. All orders received through the Post Office will be promptly attended to.
(Feb. 15, 1859-17.)

BROADWAY HOTEL,
LEXINGTON, KENTUCKY.

THE subscriber would respectfully announce to the public that he has purchased this well known popular house, and will continue the business as heretofore. The house is in good repair, elegantly furnished, and it will be kept in the style of the best first class hotels. The traveling public may rely upon proper attention and the best accommodations.

I shall be thankful for a continuance of the patronage of the old customers and friends of the house, and shall spare no labor or expense to make new ones.

The familiar face of Mr. "Morgan" can still be seen in the office.
Jan. 11, 1859—43&w&w.

JOHN C. HENDRICKS,
DEALER IN
Fine Groceries and Confectioneries,
PURE OLD WHISKY,
BRANDIES, WINES, GIN, &c., &c.,
CIGARS AND TOBACCO,
Preserves, Fruits, Pickles, Toys, and
Cordials, &c., &c., &c.,
CORNER ST. CLAIR & BROADWAY STS.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
January 30, 1859. (d&w&w.)

NEW MERCHANT TAILORING
Establishment.
The undersigned would inform the citizens of Frankfort and vicinity, that he has commenced the business of a Merchant Tailor, in the room lately occupied by Dr. Price as an office, directly opposite to G. & T. Todd, on Main Street. He has brought on a
and prepared to furnish any article in his line of business. He respectfully requests a share of the public patronage, and will warrant all work done to give satisfaction, and his prices as moderate as those of any other Tailor in the city. He has formerly been in business in Versailles, and refers to his customers there.
Aug. 29, 1859-17.

Family Residence for Sale.
INTENDING to move to the country will sell my House and Lot, adjoining the residence of Col. Garrard. Possession given immediately. Apply to
Feb. 13, 1859. (d&w&w.)
H. EVANS.

KEENON & CRUTCHER.

At their Old Stand, on Main St.,
FRANKFORT, KENTUCKY.
DEALERS IN EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
Books,
Shoes,
Hats,
Caps, and
Straw Goods.
—ALSO—
MISCELLANEOUS AND SCHOOL BOOKS,
Pen and Pocket Knives,
Razors and Scissors,
Port Monies,
Hair and Cloth Brushes,
Perfumery, &c., &c.

The public is respectfully requested to call and examine our stock of Goods.
[A liberal discount made to teachers.
January 4, 1860.]

American Standard School Series

Kentucky School Text-Books:

Child's First Book, an illustrated Primer, by Goodrich. Goodrich's New First Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Second Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Third Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Fourth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Fifth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Goodrich's New Sixth Reader, edited by Noble Butler. Butler's Practical Grammar.

The Publishers with great confidence recommend the above list of Books to the attention of Teachers, School Commissioners, and Parents, as being of the highest character in point of literary merit, and calculated to improve the taste of the pupils. This series has been prepared with great care, every sentence closely and critically revised, and it has been pronounced by the best educators and scholars in the country to be THE BEST SERIES now published. The Publishers feel justified in saying that these books will become the standard of the country.

STANDARD SCHOOL BOOKS

throughout the country. They have already been adopted as text-books by the Board of Education of the States of KENTUCKY AND INDIANA, and are recommended by the Superintendent of Education in the States of Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee, and other Southern States.

MORTON & CRISWOLD, Publishers,
No. 11, 15-17-19.

NOW READY.

REVISED STATUTES OF KENTUCKY.

NEW EDITION.

BY HON. R. H. STANTON.

This valuable work, prepared with great accuracy and labor, by the Hon. R. H. STANTON, of Maysville, Ky., contains the Revised Statutes of Kentucky, as originally adopted in 1851-1852, with all the amendments thereto, and general laws of the State, enacted since and up to the present time, thus embodying the whole Statutory system now in force in the State. In addition to the very great convenience of having all the Statutory Law condensed into a single work well arranged, the text of these volumes is illustrated and enriched by full and copious notes of the Decisions of the Court of Appeals of Kentucky, settling the construction of such provisions as may heretofore have been of doubtful or uncertain meaning. Those engaged in the administration of the law in Kentucky will save much labor of research by thus having in a small compass and condensed form, the whole practical working of the Statutory system of the State. In truth, the work will be found of great value to all classes of persons.

The work is comprised in TWO ROYAL OCTAVO VOLUMES, printed with new, clear type, upon the very best paper, and bound in superior law binding.

PRICE TEN DOLLARS.

ROBERT CLARKE & CO.,
Nov. 18, 1859-60. Publishers, Cincinnati, O.

The Sabbath School Bell.

A NEW collection of choice hymns and tunes, original and standard, carefully and simply arranged as solos, duets, trios, quartettes, choruses, and chorals, in melody, or piano. This book contains nearly 200 hymns and tunes, and is one of the best collections for Sabbath Schools ever issued. Price 12 cents, 50 per hundred, postage 1 cent. Elegantly bound, 20 cents, 15 per hundred, postage 3 cents. Among the large number of new and popular tunes may be found "Kind Words can Never Die," "The Voice from Heaven," "God is There." These were sung to some five thousand children and teachers at the Sunday School Celebration and United States Teachers' Convention, at Jaynes' Hall, Philadelphia, by the Misses Laura and Nettie Tremaine, of Brooklyn, N. Y., and were highly appreciated. Nearly ten thousand copies have been sold within sixty days. They have been introduced into some of the largest schools in New York and Brooklyn. Among the number are Dr. Tyng's, Dr. Hutson's, Dr. Gillette's, and Dr. McAdams'. Just published by HORACE WATERS, Agent,
333 Broadway, N. Y.

EXCELSIOR PARAFFINE OILS.

For Burning and Lubricating.

FREE FROM OFFENSIVE ODOR.

At No. 97 Walnut Street, Cincinnati, O.

WE warrant our Oils to be equal, if not superior, to any in the market.

1. We invite those in the city and vicinity to call and examine for themselves.

2. Persons ordering from a distance, satisfaction guaranteed in all cases. We invite a comparative trial with any manufacturing establishment in America.

C. R. HASKIN, Agent, or
C. A. G. HODGES, Treasurer,
Kavanaugh & Co., Oil Manufacturers, Cincinnati, O.
Feb. 14, 1860.

THE KENTUCKY MILITARY INSTITUTE.

THE INSTITUTE is directed by a Board of Visitors appointed by the State, and is under the superintendence of Col. E. W. MORGAN, a distinguished graduate of West Point, and a practical Engineer, aided by an able faculty.

The course of study has been laid out in Colleges, and more in Mathematics, Mechanics, Military Construction, Agriculture and Mining; also in English literature, Historical Readings, and Modern Languages.

Schools of Architecture, Engineering, Commerce, Medicine, and Law, admit of selecting studies to suit time, money, and other professional preparation.

The twenty-sixth session will open February 1, 1860. Charges \$100 per half year, payable in advance. Address the Superintendent, at "Military Institute," Franklin Springs, Ky., or the undersigned.

P. DUDLEY,
President of the Board.
Feb. 1, 1860-17.

Louisville and Frankfort and Lexington and Frankfort Railroad.

On and after Monday, December 19, 1859, trains will leave Frankfort as follows:
Trains going East at 7:30 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
Trains going West at 7:30 A. M., and 5:35 P. M.
For further information please call at the Station Agents Office, Frankfort.

Dec. 16, 1859-17. (d&w&w.)
S. AMUEL GILL, Superintendent.
[A Yeoman copy.]

HORACE WATERS, AGENT.

333 Broadway, New York,
Publisher of Music and Music Books, Dealer in
PIANOS, Melodions, Alexandrian Organs, Organ Accordeons, Martin's celebrated and other Guitars, Violins, Tenor Viols, Violoncellos, Accordions, Flutinas, Flutes, Pipes, Clarinets, Triangles, Tuning Forks, Pipes, and Hammers, Violin Bows, best Italian Strings, Brass Instruments for bands, Piano Stools and Covers, and all kinds of Musical Instruments.

SHEET MUSIC. From all the publishers in the U. States, Berlin's, Hummel's and Moll's School, and all kinds of Instruction Books for the above Instruments; Church Music Books; Music Elegantly Bound; Music Paper, and all kinds of Music Merchandise, at the lowest prices.

NEW PIANOS. at \$175, \$200, \$225, \$250, and up to \$300. SECOND HAND PIANOS from \$25 up to \$100. NEW MELODIONS, Violoncellos, and up to \$200. SECOND HAND MELODIONS, from \$30 to \$50. ALEXANDRIAN ORGANS, with five stops, \$100, six stops, \$125, and eight stops, \$150. \$250, \$275, and \$300, fifteen stops, \$350 and \$375. ALEXANDRIAN ORGAN ACCORDEONS—a new instrument just imported from \$20 to \$35. A large assortment of Organ, Guitars, Churches, Sabbath Schools, and all kinds of Teachers. The Trade supplied at the usual trade discount.

Sabbath School Books published by this House:

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 1, contains 32 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 2, contains 36 tunes and hymns. Price 3 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 3, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 4, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 5, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 6, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 7, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 8, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 9, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 10, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 11, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 12, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 13, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 14, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 15, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 16, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 17, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 18, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 19, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 20, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 21, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 22, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 23, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 24, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 25, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 26, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 27, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 28, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 29, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 30, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 31, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 32, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 33, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 34, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

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The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 38, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 39, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 40, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 41, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 42, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 43, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 44, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

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The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 97, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 98, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 99, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

The Anniversary and Sunday School Music Book, No. 100, contains 30 tunes and hymns. Price 4 cents each, 50 per hundred.

HEALTH RESTORED!

DR. MOTT'S Chalybeate Pills.
An aperient and stomachic preparation of Iron and Oxygen, and Carbon by combination in Hydrogen, of high medical authority and extraordinary efficacy in each of the following complaints, viz.:
DEBILITY, NERVOUS AFFECTIONS, EMACIATION, DYSPEPSIA, DIARRHEA, CONSTIPATION, SCORFULA, SALT RHEUM, SCURVY, JAUNDICE, LIVER COMPLAINTS, RHEUMATISM, MERCURIAL CONSEQUENCES, INTERMITTENT FEVERS, NEURALGIA, CHRONIC HEADACHES, FEMALE WEAKNESS, MISMENSTRUATION, WHITES, CHLOROSIS, &c. &c. &c.
PIMPLES ON THE FACE, ROUGHNESS OF THE SKIN, &c.
The IRON being absorbed by the blood, and thus circulating through the whole system, no part of the body can escape their truly wonderful influence.